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The Dictionary of American Biography

THE appointment of Robert L. Schuyler, Professor Emeritus of History, Columbia University, as Editor of Volume XXII (the second supplemental volume) of the *Dictionary of American Biography* is a significant one. Encouraged by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the ACLS is now in a position to continue a project which may, perhaps, be better known throughout the world than is the organization which conceived it and which established it as the major source-book to the American heritage.

During the coming fall, the continuation of the *Dictionary of American Biography* will, of course, be announced to American scholars through channels which are broader and more encompassing than is the *Newsletter*. Since, however, the DAB is an accomplishment of which the ACLS is justly proud, it is only proper that the announcement of its continuation after a period of enforced suspension should be made first to the immediate constituency and close friends of the Council.

This announcement offers occasion for a few paragraphs about the background of the DAB—how it originated, when it began, who were the people with vision to get it underway, and why the ACLS has been concerned with its continuation.

The *Dictionary of American Biography* (vols. I-XX, 1928-1936; vol. XXI, Supplemental Volume One, 1944) was the first project for publication of the ACLS and remains one of its largest undertakings. In the opening pages of Volume XX, under the heading "Brief Account of the Enterprise," there is a rapid history of the inception, progress, and completion of the original project. Since those who use the Dictionary as a reference work do not necessarily pause to read the Introduction, it may not be out of place to give some of the highlights here.

The publication of the *British Dictionary of National Biography* (1885-1900) aroused the interest of American scholars in the possibility of preparing a similar American biographical dictionary. None of the existing learned societies felt itself capable of undertaking the task alone; but with the federation of a number of these organizations in 1919 as the American Council of Learned Societies, consideration of this project was an item on the agenda of its first meeting, in February 1920. During the next four years

the scope and plan of the Dictionary were agreed upon by a special committee of which J. Franklin Jameson was chairman and were approved by the Council in its annual meeting of January 1924. This plan contemplated the preparation of twenty volumes over a period of ten years and set the budget for the total enterprise at half a million dollars.

Adolf S. Ochs, publisher of the *New York Times*, was quick to see the importance of this project. At the time he was approached, he agreed that The New York Times Company should support the project to the extent of \$500,000 for the preparation and editing of the Dictionary, exclusive of any costs of printing and publication, which were to be arranged for by the Council with any publisher approved by the *Times*. On December 6, 1924, at a special meeting of the ACLS held in the council room of the *Times* an agreement was concluded which provided for the appointment of a Committee of Management and stipulated that the first volume should be published within three and a half years from the beginning of work and that the royalties received by the Council from the publisher should be paid to The Times Company until its advances had been repaid. The Council appointed to the Committee of Management J. Franklin Jameson, chairman, Frederic L. Paxson, Carl Van Doren of the *Century Magazine*, and Charles Warren, formerly assistant attorney-general of the United States. The *Times* appointed John H. Finley, and Mrs. Arthur H. Sulzberger (Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger). Allen Johnson of Yale University, editor of the *Chronicles of America*, was offered the editorship of the DAB, and he entered upon these duties on February 1, 1926.

The first volume was published on November 8, 1929. The occasion was celebrated by a dinner on November 13 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York, at which the generosity of Charles Scribner, the publisher of the Dictionary, enabled the Council to act as host to nearly two hundred distinguished representatives of literature, learning, art, and science. Messages of congratulations were received from President Coolidge and other eminent Americans, and from the British Academy, the Institut de France, the six leading German and Austrian academies, and the Italian National Academic Union.

The principles under which Dr. Johnson conducted his work are set forth in his introduction to the first volume. Some quotations from this introduction are illustrative of the design and content of the Dictionary:

"Earlier collections of biographies stressed, naturally enough, the lives of soldiers, statesmen, and clergymen whose conspicuousness, aside from their services, made them objects of interest. Physical science, however, has increased immeasurably the importance of the engineer, the technician, and the chemist in modern warfare; the new social sciences have bred ministering and administrative agents who now share the cure of souls; and even politicians now recognize the important role of the statistician and the economist in law-making

The modern age with its greater complexity and dependence upon new arts and sciences has brought into view less spectacular, and possibly less heroic, but certainly not less significant figures. Within a half-century, industry, science, the fine arts, and literature have produced men and women whose special significance is not indicated by such traditional designations as merchant, naturalist, artist, and author. The currents of American life and expression have both widened and deepened."

As to the selection of names for the Dictionary, Dr. Johnson included the following comment:

"The very term American is not free from ambiguities. To restrict the term to persons resident in the original colonies and to citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization, would exclude many individuals of foreign birth who have identified themselves with the country and contributed notably to its history. The Committee of Management decided against any such limitation. Three other restrictions, however, were adopted: first, that no living persons should have biographies in the Dictionary; second, that no persons who had not lived in the territory now known as the United States should be eligible; and third, that no British officers serving in America after the colonies had declared their independence should appear in the Dictionary.

"Positive qualifications were less easily defined. In general, only those are included in the following pages who have made some significant contribution to American life in its manifold aspects. The Dictionary cannot find space for average or merely typical figures, however estimable they may be. The observation of Sir Sidney Lee is quite to the point: 'Actions, however beneficent or honourable, which are accomplished or are capable of accomplishment by many thousands of persons are actions of mediocrity, and lack the dimension which justifies the biographer's notice. The fact that a man is a devoted husband and father, an efficient schoolmaster, an exemplary parish priest gives him in itself no claim to biographic commemoration.'"

Dr. Johnson also described the principles which governed the writing of the biographical sketches:

"Every effort has been made to secure fresh independent accounts of even well-known national figures and not mere compilations of preceding sketches. Contributors have been instructed to base their articles wherever possible upon original sources of information and to list their chief authorities in carefully considered bibliographies. They have been urged also not only to state but to appraise the circumstances and influences which shaped careers. So far as space and material permit, they have stressed such matters as ancestry, parentage, childhood experiences, educational advantages, physical and social environment. In the present chaotic condition of vital statistics in the United States, reliable information about the parentage and ancestry of lesser personages is often wanting; but wherever possible the names of parents and of husband or wife, are given in each article. . . .

"Finally, contributors have been urged not to rest content with a bare narrative of events, but so far as possible to leave the reader with a definite impression of the personality and achievements of the subject of each biographical sketch. At every point, however, limitations of space have necessitated terse, compact, direct statement, without rhetorical ornament. The length of an article has not been determined solely by the relative importance of the man, but also by the amount of available authentic material, by the nature of his career, and by the completeness of biographies already published. Quite apart from its usefulness as a general work of reference, the Dictionary should throw light upon the careers of men and women who, by the caprice of fortune, have been lost from view. A scarcely less important function is the re-interpretation of character and career made necessary by new sources of information and new points of view. So far as knowledge permits the Dictionary has endeavored to re-create and re-interpret the lives of the makers of American life and culture."

Dr. Johnson conducted the enterprise for almost exactly five years. The Committee of Management had invited Dumas Malone, then of the University of Virginia, to be associate editor as of June 15, 1929. Therefore, when an accident on the streets of Washington on January 18, 1931 ended Dr. Johnson's life, it was possible for the work of the Dictionary to continue uninterruptedly under Dr. Malone's direction. On February 2, 1931, Dr. Malone was formally elected editor in chief and the title of associate editor was given to Harris E. Starr who had been connected with the the project since its inception. Volumes I-III were under the editorship of Dr. Johnson, Volumes IV-VII under the editorship of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Malone, and Volumes VIII-XX under that of Dr. Malone.

The "Brief Account of the Enterprise," published in Volume XX contains a section on contributors to the Dictionary. From this one learns that the original estimate had been constructed on the assumption that approximately one-sixth of the articles would be written by members of the editorial staff. Experience showed, however, that a greater reliance was placed on outside and often occasional contributors. As acknowledged in the "Brief Account," these contributors came "from every one of the states of the Union and the District of Columbia, and from several foreign countries. . . /including/ besides members of college and university faculties and other technical scholars, journalists, free-lance writers, antiquarians, lawyers, physicians, soldiers—representatives or students of all the diverse groups that are included in the Dictionary itself. Many of these contributors have died during the course of the work and themselves appear as the subjects of articles."

The basic plan for the Dictionary was further modified as it related to the length of the articles. Originally, each volume was to consist of approximately 675 articles, ranging in length from 500 to 10,000 words, and totaling 500,000 words. The average number of articles was maintained throughout the twenty volumes; but the average number of words in each volume was in-

creased to more than 550,000, thus adding over a million words to the total originally estimated. The longest article is that on George Washington (16,500 words).

The Index to the first twenty volumes is in itself worthy of note. Subjects of the biographies are listed as are the names of the many contributors. Birthplaces of the subjects are given by states in the United States and include as well fifty-one foreign countries. Names are also divided by school and college connections. The index by occupation ranged from Abolitionists through Zoölogists and includes fifty-eight Indian Chiefs, one "Impostor," and one "Patent Medicine King." The volume concludes with a detailed topical index.

The final cost of the twenty volumes of the Dictionary was a little over \$650,000. The additional financial needs were met by a further advance of \$32,500 from the *New York Times*, by a contribution of the same amount from the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, and by appropriations made by the American Council of Learned Societies from its general funds and from special grants of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation.

Supplement One (Volume XXI) was published in 1944. It contained 652 memoirs of persons whose deaths occurred before December 31, 1935, the terminal date for the twenty-one volumes. Preparation of this Supplemental Volume was made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the American Philosophical Society, as well as from the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons. Supplement One was edited by Harris E. Starr who maintained an office generously made available by Yale University from 1943 until the present year. After the publication of the volume, Dr. Starr continued to gather material for further supplements, compiled errata, and carried on correspondence.

With the appointment of Dr. Schuyler as editor for the second supplemental volume, Columbia University has made space in Butler Library available for the project and Dr. Starr's files have been transferred. The scope of this volume will be limited to include persons deceased between January 1, 1936 and December 31, 1940. Preliminary editorial work was to begin in September.

National and International Centers for Exchange of Publications; With Special Attention to the United States Book Exchange, Inc.

BY ALICE DULANY BALL

THE mid-20th century has been characterized in many different ways—as the atomic age, the age of plastics, the era of mass communications, the age of psychiatry—with each description arising out of that characteristic which seems at the moment to govern our lives most critically. On this basis, the librarian would certainly describe the times as the age of scientific information, and more particularly as the age of publication of that information; for by the tremendous increase in the amount and kinds of publications within the last fifty years, the professional life of the librarian has been made into something quite different from what it was in the nineteenth century.

No librarian needs to be reminded of the extent to which the total number of publications in the world has grown, nor of the geometrical progression by which his task of acquisition and processing has increased. The fields of technological and scientific knowledge have both multiplied and enlarged enormously, and the publication of information has kept pace with the growth.

Moreover, where once a few countries in one sixth of the globe published almost all scientific information, now there is scarcely a country in the world which does not have a regular and growing publishing industry, and it is valuable to libraries to keep pace with developments from all other parts of the world.

There does not yet appear to be any possible levelling off of the rate of publication; on the contrary, the flow of publication has grown so that the standard type of periodical and monograph has failed to keep up with the necessity. The resultant new types of documents which are processed but not published have added to the problems of the librarian in keeping his library up to date.

This article by Alice Dulany Ball of the U. S. Book Exchange, Inc. has been reprinted from *LIBRI* (International Library Review), 1954:4:226-235. A note acknowledges that it had originally been published in Spanish by the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (1953).

As a result of the rapid growth in publications, librarians have invented or adopted many new processes in an attempt to relieve the strains on time and on budget caused by the flood of information in print. In the course of the struggle to cope with the expansion of publication, many other already existent processes have been adjusted to the present need. For the purpose of this paper, we shall limit the discussion to one of these adapted and enlarged processes, that of the exchange of publications between libraries.

Exchange has existed for more than a century as a natural means for the polite interchange of knowledge between bodies which carried on programs of publication. The philosophical and scientific societies which grew up during the rationalism of the eighteenth century, and the historical and regional bodies of the early nineteenth, found the exchange of their regularly or occasionally published papers with other similar bodies to be a good way to acquire current information about the progress of knowledge. Towards the middle of the nineteenth century national governments began to interest themselves in the regular exchange of their official documents for those of other countries, both for the increase of knowledge and for information on the cultural activities of their neighbors. During the 1880's governments of Europe and America met to put such exchange of documents on a formal and permanent basis. During this period also, universities which published research papers in series began to interchange these important additions to knowledge.

All of this activity was concerned primarily with current publications, and with exchange as a means of promoting mutual knowledge of the latest developments and the most recent findings in scholarship.

Near the beginning of the century, a new development in exchange began to arise, particularly among institutional libraries and most notably in the United States of America. This was the interchange of non-current publications, sometimes valuable in themselves but in excess of the needs of the institution which held them. Eventually lists of these duplicate or unwanted items were being sent throughout the world in a widespread if unsystematic network.

Up to the present time, the exchange of publications has continued largely in these three principal fields: 1) exchange among institutions and learned bodies of their current publications, 2) exchange of current official documents among governments and government departments, and 3) the exchange of surplus duplicates among libraries of all kinds.

In the establishment and growth of these exchanges, it was natural that there should grow up certain centralizing operations. Exchange between institutions all over the world encountered problems which such centralization could help alleviate: difficulties in obtaining complete coverage, in discovering the existence of pertinent opposite institutions, in arranging exchanges, and in the shipping of publications.

The first important step in the establishment of exchange centers was in the Smithsonian Institution in the United States of America. In this case the establishment of an institution dedicated to the promotion and diffusion of knowledge provided a natural home for the conduct of exchanges; and the United States Congress authorized it in 1867 to conduct exchange of official documents with institutions in foreign countries.

This exchange was accomplished first with the aid of paid agents abroad. After the Brussels Convention in 1886, in which many governments agreed together to the mutual interchange of documents, centers for the collection and dispersal of these documents began to be formed in other countries as well. For the most part, these centers were constituted as part of the exchange division of the national library of the country concerned.

In the United States of America, the semi-private status of the Smithsonian, which had begun as an entirely privately endowed agency, helped in the decision of that institution to include aid to private organizations engaging in international exchange. Thus the International Exchange Service, which grew up around the exchange of official documents, also became a carrying service for the exchanges of private institutions of learning.

With the growth of the exchange of duplicates early in this century, centralization of this particular kind of exchange began to appear on the national scale. One of the earliest and most effective means was the program of the Medical Library Association of the United States, through which libraries belonging to the association sent their lists of duplicates to a central office, which published them to the membership for their choice according to their needs. Other such private unions grew up within the United States, to flourish for a greater or lesser time. The Smithsonian Institution did not participate in these, confining its activities to the international, and also staying clear of any function of listing or handling beyond its service of forwarding of international exchange consignments.

Outside the United States, the picture was somewhat different. The centers in Europe which had grown up as a part of the International Exchange System undertook the shipping of exchange consignments as a counterpart of the Smithsonian. However, some of these agencies, as branches of the national libraries, engaged in other exchange activities on behalf of their own mother institutions, listing and distributing exchange publications, both current and duplicate. Where these did engage in both national and international exchanges, it was with the philosophy that no publication should leave a country until it was ascertained that it was not needed there. After search had confirmed it as a duplicate to the collections of all libraries which might have had need for it, it could then be sent abroad.

At the time of World War II, there were in operation a total of thirty-one of these national centers, with widely varying capacities and motives, but all

engaged in exchanges to some degree within their own countries, and also acting as forwarding agents for the International Exchange Service. In the United States, private exchange unions were continuing to function almost entirely nationally or regionally among groups of libraries in the United States and Canada.

After the interruption of service caused by the war, the picture of exchanges and of library holdings and acquisitions as a whole was chaotic in the extreme. In the Western hemisphere, the ever-growing responsibility of the librarian to keep abreast of current publication had been enormously increased, first by the appearance of publications covering the myriad technological advances during the war (including the rapid growth in the new types of processed documents not published in the regular sense); and second by the fact that they had been cut off for seven years from the multitudinous publications of enemy or war-isolated countries.

In the Eastern hemisphere, from the Philippines to Morocco and from Norway to the Red Sea, these same library difficulties were still further complicated by obstacles so great as to cause doubt that an adjustment to prewar library development could ever be reached.

In addition to the flood of necessary new acquisitions and the gaps which occurred during the war years, libraries in half the world had to contend with loss of old collections—a destruction in some areas of the world as complete as 95 per cent,—with the destruction of facilities and the dispersal of staff, and with lack of funds for reconstruction, a dearth which has continued until the present time.

In this quadruple need, and in this almost infinite emergency, centralization of information and activity was a natural and necessary step. In the fields of information and publication, national and international agencies for all branches of knowledge have been created, or strengthened and revived where they already existed. Documentation; micro-reproduction methods and policies; bibliographical problems of all kinds; national, international, and regional union catalogs, etc.; as well as the more immediate needs for reconstruction and rehabilitation of institutions, have been the concern of a multitude of centralizing bodies and associations. And among the agencies revived, remodelled or created, there were numbers whose work was wholly or partially with the exchange of publications, organized in such manner and on such a scale as to aid as much as possible in alleviating the extraordinary library difficulties which have been described.

Great Britain led the way after the war with a temporarily organized center which combined two ideals. The Inter-Allied Book Centre served as a collection point for publications from public and private libraries damaged by bombs, as well as for gifts of books and magazines. From this collection as its first ideal the Centre endeavored to make sure that all British libraries re-

ceived whatever they needed. But after the national needs were satisfied, the Centre served as a rehabilitation agency, distributing the remaining publications to libraries outside England which had suffered physical damage during the war.

The second special post-war center, the American Book Center for War-Devastated Libraries, Inc. grew through the efforts of the Council of National Library Associations in the United States of America. Like the Inter-Allied Book Centre, the American Book Center was a temporary agency. Its sole and special purpose was to aid in the rehabilitation of war damaged libraries. Collecting from American donors of all kinds, the American Book Center sent some millions of publications to all countries affected by the war.

The great majority of these books and magazines went in bulk to institutions actually damaged or destroyed by war action. But a substantial number of periodical issues went to libraries which had only been cut off during the war, and these specifically-requested issues foreshadowed the later exchange operations of the United States Book Exchange, Inc., which grew out of the American Book Center, and which will be described later.

Both of these temporary agencies for library rehabilitation found it imperative to deal with a single agency in the various countries to which their shipments were sent. In some cases these national bodies were temporarily constituted committees, but in others—Finland, Hungary, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway—they grew out of the old national exchange centers, which were now revived or reconstituted after the enforced wartime curtailment of activity. And in the revival under these circumstances, the centers added to their previous functions that of a large-scale distribution of publications to libraries in their own countries. By whatever method this was done, and whether it was a temporary function or not, by so much was the post-war pattern of the particular center enlarged and altered.

With the establishment of UNESCO in 1946, exchange on an international basis, and national exchange centers in particular, developed in a marked fashion. UNESCO from the beginning encouraged as much as possible the formation of such national centers, in order that they might operate for the benefit of libraries on a national basis, and also work with one another and UNESCO on an international basis.

In its own organization, UNESCO formed a Clearing House for Publications, which undertook the task of collecting and publishing numerous kinds of information for the benefit of libraries throughout the world, in its *Bulletin for Libraries*. Through this organ UNESCO became the promulgator of the most widespread single network of exchange of publications in the world.

In its exchange work in the *Bulletin for Libraries*, the UNESCO Clearing House lists publications wanted on exchange, offers of specific or general exchanges of duplicates, offers of exchanges on a regular or current basis, notices

of publications for free distribution, and occasionally offers of priced exchanges. The Clearing House also publishes in mimeographed form extensive additional lists of wants and offers.

The responsibility of the libraries receiving publications in this large-scale program differs according to the kinds of transactions proposed. UNESCO's responsibility ends, for the most part, with the publishing of the lists, which have been forwarded to Paris from the libraries holding the material. In general, contact is made by the requesting library directly to the institution making the offer. The offering library has the responsibility of allocating its publications to the various petitioners according to their requests. Further details concerning the exchange and the payment for shipping are worked out directly between the libraries concerned.

Over the six and a half years of its existence, the UNESCO Clearing House for Publications has thus brought libraries and national centers together in thousands of exchange transactions. Many of these have become permanent relationships in the exchange of current publications. The freely offered service of libraries in preparing the lists and in allocating material to the requesting institutions, plus UNESCO's free service in publishing the lists, has of course meant a very great economy to the receiving institutions.

As has been noted, UNESCO has been interested in encouraging the establishment of national exchange centers. Where circumstances have been difficult, and where there has not been a tradition of such centers to build on, it has been UNESCO's aim to set up regional centers of its own, in order to bridge the gap while such national centers are in the process of formation, and to aid libraries in the area in the meantime.

In the Caribbean area, such a regional UNESCO center began operation of a library program in 1952 in Havana. It has been exploring the need and setting up the same kind of program in general as that which exists in Paris. With the first issue of the *Bulletin for Libraries* of this center in July, 1953, the office has taken its most important step in a concentrated effort to aid libraries in Latin America in the positive benefits of exchange, as well as in the preparation towards the establishment of national centers.

Among the national centers which survived the war or were created or reactivated since the end of hostilities, some have been sharply curtailed by economic or political changes. Others have been replaced or vitally changed by developments in policy. The Inter-Allied Book Centre in London has been followed by the British Book Centre, a permanent national exchange center. In Germany the post-war distribution of books was conducted by the allied government, but a center for the exchange of scholarly materials has been organized in the form of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (the former Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft). This agency has engaged in extensive exchanges with research libraries in Latin America.

A principal function of these national centers has been their cooperation with UNESCO in the program for international exchanges. This is also true of the centers which have remained most continuous and most stable in their operations, those in Belgium, Denmark, France, and the Netherlands, and it is also true of some of the newer centers, principally in Europe. With all of these, there is an official or semi-official government connection in terms of support and direction; most of them are connected directly with an institution with which they work in close association; and many of them have more or less extensive scholarly and bibliographical duties which they carry on in addition to the exchange itself.

In the United States of America, the situation has been unique in several aspects. In the first place, major governmental and intergovernmental bodies have developed such large-scale exchange programs that several of them could be said to constitute national exchange centers in their own right. This has come about through many reasons: the prolific publication of U.S. government documents of all kinds, the desire of the separate departments for complete coverage of pertinent foreign publications within their own libraries, and the large organization which permits them to carry out their program. Among these government agencies the largest exchange programs are maintained by the Library of Congress and the Department of Agriculture.

In the United States several of the various loose duplicate exchange unions of which we have spoken have continued their operations to the present time. Most of them have stayed fairly strictly within national limits by natural selection rather than through any intent to curtail international activities. The looseness of most of the unions has prevented them from approaching anything like what we would define as a true exchange center. The strongest of these unions, the exchange service of the Medical Library Association, cooperated to some extent with UNESCO's international program. By far the most concentrated effort of this body, however, on behalf of libraries outside the United States of America, has been a non-exchange program of filling special needs of a few selected medical institutions abroad, of which the first was the medical library of the University of Chile.

Most important of the centralizing factors for exchange in the United States is the United States Book Exchange, Inc., which serves both as a national and an international center, and which has a number of characteristics which distinguish it from any other centers.

In the first place, the United States Book Exchange, or "USB", grew out of the one-way rehabilitation program of the American Book Center. Thus it began its exchange with an orientation towards aid to libraries abroad, rather than the first attention to libraries within one country which has been the traditional attitude of national centers. This outward emphasis was made functional through the very large numbers of publications which

occur as duplicates in the libraries of the United States and which can be sent abroad without damage to the completeness of collections in the U.S. In the midyear point of 1953, USBE had on its shelves over two million periodical issues and a half a million books and miscellaneous items.

USBE is also unique in that it is the only privately-supported center among all those which exist. Its original impetus, in 1948, was the result of a grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, which also paid for free service to foreign libraries for three years. Some exchange service has also been paid through contracts issued by the Department of State of the United States during the past two and a half years.

The principal present exchange service, however, is paid for by the libraries which participate, in proportion to the amount of work done for each institution. Thus USBE is self-supporting in that the cost of preparation of each item sent to a participating library is paid by that institution. On a non-profit scale, USBE thus conducts a program which is like a commercial one in that it must supply customers with needed items in order to keep in operation.

All the millions of items which USBE handles come in to its headquarters in Washington and are there listed and arranged so that they are easily accessible on order. As a result of this system, USBE provides no direct contact between any of the hundreds of libraries which participate. This is not its aim, which is rather to supplement the results of direct exchanges with the advantages in accessibility resulting from the assembling of so large a number of publications.

The single pool of books and periodicals in large amounts also makes the use of USBE simple and inexpensive for the participating library. For instance, the member institution need send its exchange duplicates to one place only, and it need check only one exchange list every month. If the material the library wishes has been allocated already at the time the order is received, USBE keeps the order on hand and fills it as soon as the publication comes in: and with thousands of items arriving daily, duplication is frequent.

Most important of all, libraries can order periodicals of all kinds and all ages from USBE by a direct method, without waiting for the titles to appear on lists. This factor, again, is made possible by the large number of publications available at all times. The amount of material on hand means that libraries need not constantly maintain a one-for-one credit. Moreover, most participating libraries find that the saving in the time of their staff in handling lists, reordering publications, and allocating exchanges is well worth the USBE handling fee, which ranges from ten to fifty cents per item.

USBE at first exchanged publications of the United States of America only with libraries abroad. Now it is becoming able to widen its available materials more and more to libraries outside the borders of the United States, so

that publications from most countries are now offered to exchange members throughout the world.

The International Exchange Service in the United States continues as part of the Smithsonian Institution; and this forwarding service is distinct from USBE. The new center thus works as a complement to the work of the Smithsonian, as it does with UNESCO, rather than as a part or competitor of either.

At the present day, therefore, there exists the massive operation of UNESCO in providing items through its listings, an operation whose scope will be widened by the Spanish edition of the *Bulletin for Libraries* which appears this year. Also of large international scope is the unique operation of the United States Book Exchange with its large stocks of publications available on an exchange-plus-fee basis. In the more traditional type are the various centers now existing in connection with national institutions of Europe, and the number of these is being increased by new ones now in the process of formation.

In the face of the combined modern exigencies of an ever-increasing multitude of new publications, a continual rise in the price of publications, and an ever-decreasing budget, these various kinds and types of exchange centers offer great practical aid to most libraries. In addition to the economy which they offer, they also continue to aid in the cultural interchange which is the life-blood of civilization.

What the future of exchange centers may be it is difficult to say. The practical need which they fill may disappear in some future time when micro-reproduction of documents is more universal than at present. But it is within the possible future of exchange that these centers will grow and multiply until they form not only a means for filling needs of libraries for missing items, but also sources of vast amounts of bibliographical and literary information, and repositories for catalogues of library holdings throughout the country they serve. If this time should come, the exchange center which grew up as an answer to emergency needs may well develop into one of the chief scholarly and cultural assets of its country.

Fellowships and Grants

THIS list is compiled with special emphasis on the humanities. It does not include prize contests, undergraduate scholarships, and—for the most part—graduate fellowships administered by specific universities. A publication of the United States Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, entitled *Scholarships and Fellowships Available at Institutions of Higher Education* (Bulletin 1951, No. 16), is the most comprehensive compilation available. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost of \$0.55.

For Study in the United States

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN: *Graduate*

Fellowships for the completion of the dissertation or for continued research after the Ph.D. has been received. In general, the \$2,000 fellowships are awarded to young women who have completed residence work for the Ph.D degree or who have already received the degree; the \$2,500-\$3,500 awards are designed for more mature scholars who need a year of uninterrupted work for writing and research. Closing date, December 15. Address correspondence to the Secretary, Committee on Fellowship Awards, American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY: *Louise Wallace Hackney Scholar-*

ship for research in Chinese art. Candidates must be U.S. citizens who are graduate students with three years of Chinese language study at a recognized university. Knowledge of Chinese history and the history of art are essential. The scholarship is open to men or women promising in this field rather than to scholars of recognized standing. The tenure of the scholarship will be devoted primarily to research in actual paintings and, consequently, is to be spent in a museum where both paintings and adequate language guidance are available. The stipend is variable. Address correspondence to A. G. Wenley, Director, Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: *Grants for Postdoctoral Re-*

search in the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. Awards are made by the Committee on Research at its meetings in October, December, February, April, and June. An ap-

plication may be made at any time and will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee if received a month in advance. Address correspondence and requests for application forms to the American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia 6, Pennsylvania.

BOLLINGEN FOUNDATION, INC.: *Fellowships* for research, usually in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, mythology, sociology, psychology, religion, and art. Stipends range from \$1,200 to \$3,600 a year. There are no specific qualifications; each application is judged individually. However, the Foundation does not grant awards to students to assist them in their education. Address correspondence to the Secretary, Bollingen Foundation, Inc., 140 East 62nd Street, New York 21, New York.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE-WEST AND SOUTH, INC.: *Seiple Scholarship Award* available to any teacher of Latin or Greek within the territory of the Association for Summer Session at the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens (in alternate years). The amount is \$250 from the Association, with remittance of fee and/or other assistance from the respective schools. Address correspondence to John N. Hough, Secretary, Classical Association of the Middle-West and South, Inc., 8E Hellems Building, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY: *Grants-in-aid* intended to assist mature scholars in completing works of importance. There is an indeterminate number of grants, and the stipend is dependent upon the situation. Address correspondence to Louis B. Wright, Director, The Folger Library, Washington 3, D. C.

FORD FOUNDATION FOREIGN STUDY AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: *Asian Studies:* Fellowships for United States citizens (and aliens permanently residing in the United States who can give substantial evidence of their intention to become citizens) wishing to initiate or continue research concerning the Far East, the Near and Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. Eligibility is limited to college seniors completing undergraduate studies during the current academic year; persons who have had experience or are now engaged in business, government, agriculture, communications, law and other fields, regardless of whether they have lived and worked in the areas; men and women who are doing or have done graduate work relating to the specified areas; and men and women who are doing or have done graduate work in fields or disciplines that have specific application to the stated areas. Awards will be made for periods from one to three years, and in amounts that will be determined by reference to the applicant's qualifications and experience, and his individual program of study and research. Closing date, January 7. Address correspondence to The Ford Foundation,

Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

Soviet and East European Studies: 1. Graduate Area Training Scholarships designed to afford training in graduate programs organized to provide both intensive study in a discipline and integrated, inter-disciplinary study of the Soviet Union or the peripheral Slavic and East European areas. Awards, therefore, will be for study at area centers so organized. These centers should also have official university recognition and support of the program; adequate library resources both for teaching and research on the area; competent instruction in the principal languages of the area; course and seminar offerings in at least five pertinent subjects in addition to language instruction; some specific mechanisms for integrating the area studies; an area research program; and, finally, emphasis on the modern era. Applicants for scholarships may be either men or women who should ordinarily not have passed their thirty-first birthday. Subject to this general limitation, Graduate Area Training Scholarships are available to the following: a) Persons who have completed or who will have completed during the current academic year a program of undergraduate studies in the social sciences or humanities. Applicants need not previously have studied the Soviet or East European areas or a language of those areas in order to qualify; b) Graduate students in the early stages of study in the social sciences or humanities who wish to combine further training in their field with Soviet or East European area study; c) Graduate students in the social sciences or humanities now enrolled in the first or second year of a Soviet or East European area study program. Awards will be made for one academic year only, but requests for extensions in succeeding years will be considered. In fixing individual stipends, the Foundation will take into account necessary maintenance and tuition costs as well as other sources of support available to the applicant.

2. Pre-doctoral Area Research Training Fellowships and Post-doctoral Area Research Training Fellowships planned primarily to help round out the student's Soviet or East European graduate training by providing, at the advanced pre-doctoral or early post-doctoral level, an opportunity to develop his research skills. The applicant will be required to show how the proposed research program will contribute to his research competence. Programs to be carried out in the United States or abroad, or both, may be submitted. Applications may include plans for additional study of a supplementary language or discipline, or of a cultural area in or related to the Soviet Union. Joint applications which propose inter-disciplinary or inter-cultural research projects as part of overall research-training programs will be considered.

Fellowships will also be available to provide graduate area study and re-

search training to scholars of demonstrated accomplishments in their field, profession, or discipline with no previous training in the Soviet or East European areas. Such applications are sought particularly from scholars in fields seriously under-represented among specialists in these areas, such as: cultural anthropology, sociology, social psychology, the natural sciences, economic geography, economics, philosophy, religion, music and the fine arts, and education.

Applicants for pre-doctoral fellowships should ordinarily not have passed their 36th birthday; applicants for post-doctoral fellowships, their 41st. Subject to this general limitation, fellowships will be available to: a) Graduate students in Soviet or East European area study centers who have already fulfilled all requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation, or who will have done so by the beginning of the fall semester, 1955. A faculty sponsor must be designated by each pre-doctoral applicant; b) Holders of the doctorate who have Soviet or East European area study background; c) Scholars who have already received the doctorate, or who have completed all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation, but who have not yet specialized in the indicated areas.

Awards will normally be made for a period of one calendar year, but careful consideration will be given to programs requiring longer periods of time. In fixing the stipends for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral Fellows, accounts will be taken of the applicant's qualifications and experience, family status, and special expenses to be incurred in conducting his program, as well as other available sources of support. Closing date for applications is January 7. Address correspondence to The Ford Foundation, Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

African Studies: African Studies Fellowship awards will be available to persons who wish to undertake African Studies in the United States, Europe, the United Kingdom, and/or in Africa south of the Sahara. Eligibility is limited to: a) graduate students in African studies programs who have already fulfilled all the requirements for the Ph.D. except the dissertation or will have done so by the beginning of the fall semester, 1955; b) Holders of the doctorate who have African studies background; c) Scholars who have already received the doctorate or who will have completed all the requirements for the doctorate except the dissertation but who have not yet specialized in African studies; d) Persons in government, journalism, or the professions who have professional dealings with Africa or African problems and who wish to increase their knowledge of Africa. Awards will be made for periods of from one to three years, and in amounts that will be determined by reference to the applicant's qualifications and experience, and his individual program of study

and research. Closing date for applications is January 7. Address correspondence to The Ford Foundation, Foreign Study and Research Fellowship Program, 477 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

CHARLES L. FREER SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN ORIENTAL ART: Established in honor of the late Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, who founded the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., and left a bequest to the University of Michigan for research and publication in connection with the objects of Oriental art in that Gallery. Graduate students who are beginning advanced work in Oriental art at the University of Michigan are eligible to apply for the Charles L. Freer Scholarship in Oriental Art. It carries a stipend of \$500 for the academic year. Students who are properly equipped with a knowledge of Oriental art and languages and who have passed their preliminary examinations for the doctoral degree in Oriental art at the University of Michigan are eligible to apply for the Charles L. Freer Fellowship in Oriental Art. Its stipend is at the rate of \$200 a month and entitles the holder to a year of advanced work at the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., while completing his thesis.

JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: *Fellowships* to further the development of scholars and artists by assisting them to engage in research in any field of knowledge and artistic creation in any of the fine arts including music. Candidacy is limited to citizens of the United States (or, in exceptional cases, to permanent residents who are not citizens) or to citizens of all the other American republics, of the Republic of the Philippines, of Canada, and of the British Caribbean for study in the United States. The Fellows are usually of ages between thirty and forty. Appointments are made ordinarily for one year, but plans which require longer or shorter periods also will be considered. The grants normally amount to \$3,000 for a year of twelve months. Members of the teaching profession who have received sabbatical leave on full or part salary are eligible for appointment; and, in general, the amount of the grant will be adjusted to the needs of each Fellow, considering his other resources and the purpose and scope of his studies. The Foundation may subsidize the publication of important contributions to knowledge produced by holders of Fellowships; but it does not undertake to aid in publishing all works so produced. Closing date, October 15. Address correspondence to Henry Allen Moe, Secretary General, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY SOCIETY OF FELLOWS: *Applications not received from candidates themselves*, but nominations from responsible sponsors are welcomed (before January 15). Preference is given to candi-

dates who have completed most of their routine training for advanced work. Six to eight appointments are usually made each year, for three-year terms. Fellows are not subject to examination, are not required to make reports, receive no credit for courses; they are free to devote their entire time to productive scholarship and preparation therefor, and the facilities of all branches of the university are open to them without charge. Stipends are as follows: first-term appointment (men below 25), single men, \$1,400, married, \$3,100; second-term appointment (men 25-28), single, \$1,700, married, \$3,400. Unmarried men receive free board and lodging. Fellows also receive free tuition, and, in appropriate cases, grants for travel, research materials, etc. Address correspondence to Crane Brinton, Chairman, Society of Fellows, Widner 98, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY: *Fellowships and Grants-in-aid* for research in the humanities intended to enable scholars to bring significant research to completion. Preference is given to scholars whose projects deal with Anglo-American civilization (1500-1800). There are four or five fellowships of \$4,000 each. Closing date, December 31. Address correspondence to the Chairman of the Fellowship Committee, Huntington Library, San Marino 9, California.

MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE: *Graduate fellowships and scholarships* for specialized study in Middle East affairs. The fellowship may cover field study; the scholarships cover Middle East program study at institutions in the United States. Address correspondence to the Assistant Secretary, The Middle East Institute, 1761 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL WOODROW WILSON FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: *Fellowships* for the first year of graduate study in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. (The following fields may be taken as designating the scope of the Program's current interest: Art and Archaeology, the Classics, History—including the History of Mathematics and the History or Science—, Language and Literature, Music, Philosophy, Religion; Cultural Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, Social Psychology, Sociology.) The Program is designed to recruit for the teaching profession, at the college or university level, young men and women who possess the highest qualities of intellect, character, and personality: in particular, those who have not thought of an academic career or at least are undecided upon it. *Applications will not be received from the candidates themselves*; nominations will be welcomed from responsible members of the academic profession (prior to November 15, 1954). Students from any college or university will be considered. Successful candidates may undertake their study in a graduate school of their choice. Approximately 150 Fellows will be appointed for the coming academic year. Each

will be granted a sum of money sufficient to guarantee him an adequate living for the year of his incumbency, the normal stipend for an unmarried Fellow being \$1,250 plus an amount to cover tuition. Adjustments in the stipend are made for married Fellows and in case of other special considerations. Twelve Regional Committees carry on the work of recruiting and selecting Fellows from the United States and Canada. Address requests for names and addresses of Regional Chairmen and other correspondence to Robert F. Goheen, National Director, National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program, South Reunion Hall, Princeton, New Jersey.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY: A limited number of resident Staff Fellowships for mature scholars. For details, write Stanley Pargellis, Librarian, The Newberry Library, Chicago 10, Illinois.

SWENSON-KIERKEGAARD MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP: A fellowship offered annually for intensive study of the thought of Søren Kierkegaard, Danish religious philosopher. It is open to any qualified student. Qualification implies: an adequate intellectual preparation, including some intensive study of Kierkegaard; a reading knowledge of the Danish language; a definite religious as well as intellectual interest in Kierkegaard's thought; and an area of special interest in which the candidate wishes to concentrate his studies. The institution or locale in which studies will be pursued may be selected by the candidate on consultation with the Committee. The award amounts to \$500. Closing date, April 15. Address correspondence to the Secretary of the Swenson-Kierkegaard Fellowship Committee, 100 Wesbrook Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA: *Mary Isabel Sibley Fellowship* awarded alternately in Greek (language, literature, history, or archaeology) and French (language or literature). Applicants must be unmarried women under thirty-five years of age with demonstrated ability to undertake original research. The Ph.D. degree is not essential, but the candidate must have completed both residence and course requirements. The Fellowship, which carries a stipend of \$1,500, is granted biennially. Address correspondence to the Secretary, United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, Williamsburg, Virginia.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS: *Kate Neal Kinley Memorial Fellowship* for advanced study of fine arts in America or abroad. The fellowship is open to graduates of the College of Fine and Applied Arts of the University of Illinois and to graduates of similar schools of equal educational standing. In general candidates should be under twenty-four years of age. Closing date, May 15. Address correspondence to Chairman, Kate Neal Kinley Memorial Fellowship Committee, College of Fine and Applied Arts,

Room 110, Architecture Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. **WENNER-GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH:** *Fellowships, Grants-in-aid*, etc., awarded to institutions and individuals for research and education in the field of anthropology and related sciences. Petitions for Pre-doctoral Fellowships must emanate from the Department in which the student is undertaking work for the Ph.D. degree. Address correspondence to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, 14 East 71st Street, New York 21, New York.

For Study Outside the United States

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME: *Rome Prize Fellowships* for mature students capable of independent work in architecture, landscape architecture, musical composition, painting, sculpture, history of art, and classical studies. Research fellowships, offered in classical studies and art history, carry a stipend of \$2,500 a year and residence at the Academy. All other fellowships carry a stipend of \$1,250 a year, roundtrip transportation between New York and Rome, studio space, residence at the Academy, and an additional allowance for travel. Closing date, January 1. Address correspondence to Miss Mary T. Williams, Executive Secretary, American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE: *Mary Campbell Memorial Fellowship* open to college graduates in fields of international relations, race relations, history, religion, and sociology. A stipend of \$1,000 is offered for study abroad. The stipend is lower for study in the United States. Closing date, February 15. Address correspondence to the Committee of Award, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION: *American-Scandinavian Foundation Fellowships* for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in unrestricted fields open to applicants with a bachelor's degree. The awards amount to between \$1,000 and \$1,500 per year and are of one year's duration. Closing date, April 1. Address correspondence to the American-Scandinavian Foundation, 127 East 73rd Street, New York 21, New York.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY: *Scholarships* in the following Departments of the Research Schools of Social Sciences and Pacific Studies—Anthropology and Sociology, Demography, Economics (including Economic History and Economic Statistics), Far Eastern History (China and Japan), History, Geography, International Relations, Law, Pacific History, Political Science (including Public Administration), Philosophy (including Political and Social Philosophy) and Statistics

(including Mathematical Statistics). Applicants should be postgraduate students with research experience, but applications may also be considered from others with comparable experience or training. The initial period of tenure is two years, but the award may be extended for a third year. The present value of a Scholarship is £A655.0.0 per annum. Married scholars with dependent children may be granted an additional allowance of £A150 per annum in respect of the first child, and a further £A50 per annum for each additional child. The University will make a contribution towards a scholar's fare to Canberra, but not to those of his wife and family; the same maximum allowance will be made towards his return fare. Closing date, August 31. Address correspondence to the Australian Embassy, 1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.; the Australian Consulate-General, 636 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York; the Australian Consulate-General, 206 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California; or the Office of the Australian High Commissioner, 5th Floor, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Spark Street, Ottawa, Canada.

BELGIAN AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC.:

Commission for Relief in Belgium Advanced Fellowships for study in Belgium and a few for study and research in the Belgian Congo. Candidates should be representative American scholars capable of stimulating closer U. S.-Belgian cultural and scientific relations. Applicants under thirty-five years of age are preferred. Tenure of the awards, which amount to \$2,000-\$4,000 can generally be adjusted to the individual plan of study. Closing date, November 15. Address correspondence to E. Clark Stillman, Secretary, Belgian American Educational Foundation, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Belgian Art Fellowships for attendance at a Summer Seminar in the History of Art to be held in Brussels. These fellowships are designed for advanced scholars and younger professors and museum staff members and amount to \$650 for the period of about two months. Candidates must be American citizens and in good health. There is no age limit, but it is expected that most members of the Seminar will be between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age. Applicants should have an adequate knowledge of French. Closing date, March 15. Address correspondence to E. Clark Stillman, Secretary, Belgian American Educational Foundation, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

DURHAM COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM: *Research Fellowships in Arts*

for senior researchers wishing to continue a project on which considerable work already has been done. The awards are for two years at £600 a year, and one is available every two or three years. Address correspondence to the Secretary of the Durham Colleges, 38 North Bailey, Durham, England.

FORD FOUNDATION FOREIGN STUDY AND RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM: *Asian Studies*, *Soviet and East European Studies*, and *African Studies* are described under the heading "For Study in the United States", pp. 18-21.

CHARLES AND JULIA HENRY FUND: *Henry Fellowships* for study or research to be carried out at Oxford or Cambridge Universities. Candidates must be unmarried American citizens who have given evidence of distinction in some branch of learning; preference will be given to candidates with recent bachelor's degrees. Candidates are prohibited from receiving similar assistance during the tenure of the fellowship and must devote full time to study, social intercourse with other students, and travel. The awards are for one year and amount to £700. Closing date, January 15. Address correspondence to the Office of the Secretary of Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, or Office of the Secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: The following fellowships are administered in the United States by the Institute of International Education. General eligibility requirements include United States citizenship; bachelor's degree; good academic record and capacity for independent study; good character, personality and adaptability; ability to read, write, and speak the language of the country of study, and good health. Preference will be given to candidates under thirty-five years of age and, all other qualifications being equal, to those who have not had previous foreign experience. Successful candidates must meet all expenses of travel and incidentals. In most cases they must supplement these grants-in-aid of foreign study with partial living expenses. All awards are for one academic year, beginning in October or November 1955 unless otherwise noted. Address correspondence to the U. S. Student Program, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York.

Asia

Ceylon

UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON: Two awards covering maintenance and tuition at the University of Ceylon for the academic year beginning in June 1955. Suggested fields of study include Oriental studies, agriculture, mathematics, and physics. Preference is given to male candidates. Closing date, January 15.

Iran

UNIVERSITY OF TEHERAN: Two awards covering maintenance

(room and board in a dormitory), tuition, and round-trip transportation for study at the University of Teheran in such fields as Persian language and literature, science, and the humanities. These awards are open only to male candidates with a good knowledge of Persian. Closing date, March 1.

Europe

Austria

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA: Eight awards, covering maintenance and tuition, for the study at the summer school at Gmunden. Closing date, April 10.

Denmark

DANISH GOVERNMENT: Three awards of 3,780 kroner each for the academic year, including an orientation course starting August 1, available to universities or institutions of higher learning in Denmark. Closing date, March 1.

England and Wales

LABOR SCHOLARSHIPS (TRANSATLANTIC FOUNDATION):

Three awards for study at Ruskin College, Oxford; one at Coleg Harlech, Wales. These awards provide for maintenance, tuition and incidentals at Ruskin and for maintenance and tuition at Harlech. Competition is open only to candidates from the labor union movement. A college degree is not a prerequisite, but applicants must be able to follow studies at the college level. Closing date, April 15.

England and Scotland

UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOLS: Several partial grants toward tuition and maintenance are available at Oxford, Edinburgh, London, and Birmingham (Stratford) for well-qualified applicants who would be unable to attend without aid. Closing date, April 7.

France

FRENCH GOVERNMENT: Thirty-one awards offered through the *Direction Générale des Relations Culturelles* (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for study at universities and other state institutions of higher learning, the majority of which are located in the provinces. Eligibility is limited to unmarried candidates under thirty years of age. These awards provide a monthly stipend of 25,000 francs for ten months and include tuition. They must be considered as partial

awards which require a supplement from the private funds of the grantee. Closing date, January 15.

Forty assistantships offered through the *Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises* and the Ministry of Education. Assistants are appointed to French secondary schools and teacher training institutions. The positions are part-time and consist primarily of conducting English conversational classes. Most assistants are assigned to schools in the provinces; assistants in or near university towns are entitled to enroll at the university, where tuition is waived except for minor fees. Applicants must be unmarried and under thirty years of age. The stipends amount to 27,000 to 31,000 francs a month, depending upon location. This sum is sufficient for living expenses and minor incidentals. Board and lodging are provided at most schools except those in some university towns. Where assistants live in the schools, a charge of 5,500 to 9,300 francs a month is made for maintenance. Closing date, January 15.

An unstated number of awards are available for "Postes de Lecteur" in French universities. Candidates for these posts are selected by the French universities from assistantship applicants who have had special training in American literature and some experience in college teaching. They should be bilingual. Grantees are paid at a higher rate than assistants and have different teaching schedules.

WOOLLEY FOUNDATION: Four awards for the study of art and music in Paris are available at the Beaux Arts, the Conservatoire National, or with private instructors upon recommendation of the authorities in Paris. Eligibility is limited to unmarried candidates with a college degree or its equivalent in the applicant's field of study. The stipend amounts to \$1,000 for living expenses and tuition over an eight-month period beginning October 15. The Woolley awards are under the auspices of the Board of Governors of the United States House of the Cité Universitaire. Grantees live at the United States House and are expected to take an active part in house activities. Closing date, February 1.

Germany

BAVARIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Two awards available at the Universities of Munich, Erlangen, or Würzburg, or one of the four philosophical-theological institutes in Bavaria. Each award amounts to 200 DM monthly and tuition for six months, with a possibility of renewal. Closing date, March 1.

DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER AUSTAUSCHDIENST: Ten awards available at the universities and institutions of higher learn-

ing in the Federal Republic of Germany. Eligibility is limited to unmarried candidates. Each award amounts to 2,250 DM for the academic year. Closing date, March 1.

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN: Two awards for study at the Free University of Berlin. Each award provides 170 DM a month for the academic year, lodging at the student house, and tuition. Closing date, March 1.

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE: One award available at the University of Cologne. This award is not available in the field of theology. The award amounts to 2,500 DM for ten months and tuition beginning November 1. Closing date, March 1.

UNIVERSITY OF KIEL: One award for study at the University of Kiel, preferably at the Institute of World Economics, or for research in the Institute library in economics, political science, or sociology. An agriculturist would be accepted. Candidates should have started post-graduate work. The award, offered by the Haus Welt-Club (International House) where the grantee must live, amounts to 250 DM a month for the academic year beginning November 1. Closing date, March 1.

Italy

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT: Six awards for graduate study in Italy open to men and women candidates in any field. Each grant covers a stipend of 600,000 lire (approximately \$970), payable in three installments. Free tuition will be provided for an entire academic year; the minimum period of study is six months. Candidates in the musical field will be given an extra 50,000 lire for private lessons, as it is difficult to obtain admission to music schools. 10,000 lire will also be provided for travel within Italy. Partial travel funds may be available between the United States and Italy. Applicants must present proof of a Master's degree, or the equivalent in advanced work, such as recognition as an artist, a scholar, or a scientist. This competition is not open to recent B.A. graduates who have had no further work or study. Applicants must also present a detailed program for advanced study or research. Closing date, April 1.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES: One award at the Collegio Ghislieri, Pavia. Open only to men under thirty years of age, the award provides maintenance at the college, and tuition at the University of Pavia. Closing date, April 1.

UNIVERSITY OF PADUA: Two awards covering maintenance at the University of Padua and tuition. Preference is given to male candidates. Closing date, April 1.

The Netherlands

THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT: Three awards for study at universities and institutions of higher learning in the Netherlands. Preference is given to candidates under twenty-eight years of age. Some knowledge of the Dutch language is desirable. Each award consists of 2,000 guilders for the academic year and tuition. Closing date, March 1.

Spain

SPANISH PROGRAM: Five awards have been made available by a private donor for study at the university of the grantee's choice. Each award provides \$1,900 for the academic year for travel, maintenance, and tuition. Competition is open to candidates under thirty years of age. Closing date, May 1.

Sweden

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT: Three awards available at universities and other approved institutions in Sweden. Each award amounts to 4,500 Swedish crowns for the academic year, and tuition (except at the Graduate Course for English Speaking Students, University of Stockholm). A knowledge of Swedish is desirable. Closing date, March 1.

Switzerland

SWISS UNIVERSITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS: Tuition awards are available at the universities of Basel, Bern, Fribourg, Geneva (including the Graduate Institute of International Studies), Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Zurich, the Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, and the School of Economics and Public Administration, St. Gallen.

Partial maintenance awards ranging from 2,000 to 3,500 Swiss francs for the academic year are offered by Swiss educational institutions and binational organizations (Swiss-American Society for Cultural Relations and the Society of Swiss Friends of the U.S.A.). Closing date, March 1.

*Latin America**Brazil*

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT: One award, available at a university in Brazil for study in such suggested fields as Portuguese language

Brazilian history and literature. This award provides 3,000 cruzeiros a month for four months. Closing date, January 15.

UNIÃO CULTURAL BRASIL-ESTADOS UNIDOS: Two awards available at the União, São Paulo. Each award provides 1,500 cruzeiros a month, tuition, and room and board, beginning March 1, in return for teaching English at the União for a minimum of six hours a week. Closing date, January 15.

Cuba

CUBAN-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE: The Father Felix Varela Fellowship for study at the University of Havana. Preference is given to applicants under thirty years of age who are not primarily interested in research. The award provides \$100 a month for ten months, and tuition. Closing date, March 1.

Mexico.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT: Eleven graduate and five undergraduate awards, offered through the Mexico-United States Commission on Cultural Cooperation. Especially recommended graduate fields in the humanities and social sciences are architecture, Indian and physical anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, art (painting), and Mexican history. Graduate awards amount to 860 pesos monthly for the academic years (March 1 to December 15). Recommended undergraduate fields include philosophy, language and literature, Mexican history, ethnology, archaeology, and physical anthropology. The undergraduate awards amount to 800 pesos for the academic year. Closing date, November 1.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN:

Eligibility for these fellowships includes completion of two years of residence work for the Ph.D. degree or receipt of the degree. "The greatest importance is attached to the project on which the candidate wishes to work—its significance, and the evidence of the candidate's ability to pursue it. The candidate must show promise of distinction in her field of study." The deadline for the receipt of applications is December 1. Address correspondence to the Secretary, Committee on Fellowship Awards, American Association of University Women, 1634 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Australian Fellowship open to women for study and research in Australia in unrestricted fields. One award of 600 Australian pounds is given for one year and is subject to renewal.

AAUW International Fellowships open to women for study and research in unrestricted fields in any country other than that of the re-

recipient. There are four awards of \$1,500 each for one academic year; one for \$2,000. IFUW *Fellowships* open to women for study and research in unrestricted fields in any country other than that of the recipient. One fellowship is available amounting to £600 for the academic year; another for £500.

AAUW MARION REILLY AWARD open to women to enable the recipient to complete a piece of research work already begun. Research may be conducted in any field and in any country other than that of the recipient. The award amounts to \$1,000 and is given for one academic year or for the time required for completion of research.

LADY MARGARET HALL: *Resident Research Fellowship* for a graduate woman student for research in an unrestricted field at Oxford University. The award is for three years at £300 a year, and is generally given to someone already well started on research and with some work already published. The fellowship is available, about every sixth year, when vacant. Address correspondence to the Secretary, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, England.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN: *Postgraduate Research Fellowships*, Junior Fellowships £350-£400 and Senior Fellowships £500-£600, tenable for one year, for original research in Philosophy, History, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Greek, Latin, English, Geography, Psychology, and Sociology, at Bedford College. Applicants must be university graduates and must have demonstrated capacity to do original research.

Lady Huggins Scholarship, for research in a sociological subject, open to women holding a university degree or its equivalent. An award of about £100 for one year is made from time to time as funds permit. *Susan Stebbing Studentship*, open to women for postgraduate work in philosophy. An award of £100 for the period of one year is made every two or three years. Address correspondence to The Registrar, Bedford College for Women, University of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 1, England.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH: *Research Fellowships in History* for research in history at the Institute of Historical Research. The award of £275 a year is subject to renewal. Closing date, May 1. Address correspondence to The Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London W.C., 1, England.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER: *Research Studentships* in Law, Theology, and Economic and Social Studies. The awards of from £250 to £300 are subject to renewal. Closing date, July 1. Address correspondence to The Registrar, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester 13, England.

MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIPS: Twelve scholarships for study at British universities are offered annually by the British Government to United States citizens of either sex. Candidates must be under twenty-eight years of age on October 1 in the year in which the award will be taken up, and must be graduates of a degree-granting college or university of the United States. The scholarships are tenable at any university in the United Kingdom. Awards are made for two years in the first instance, but may be extended for a third year. The value of a Marshall Scholarship is £550 a year and may be raised to £600 since the cost of living at British universities may vary. A married man's scholarship is increased by £200 a year. Marshall Scholars receive their transportation to and from their university in the United Kingdom. For purposes of selection, four regional committees have been established, each composed of the British Consul-General for the region and five United States citizens. Closing date, September 30. Address correspondence to: *Eastern Region*—British Consulate-General, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York; *Southern Region*—British Consulate-General, National Bank of Commerce Building, 210 Baronne Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana; *Middle West Region*—British Consulate-General, 720 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois; *Pacific Region*—British Consulate-General, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco 4, California.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY: *Arthur C. Tagge Fellowship* offered in the humanities and social sciences for university graduates proceeding to a higher degree at McGill University. An award of \$1,000 is given for one academic year. Closing date, May 1.

University Fellowships are available in the humanities and social sciences to university graduates proceeding to a higher degree at McGill University. These awards range from \$400 to \$800 for one academic year and are subject to renewal. Closing date, May 1. Address correspondence to the Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL: *The Rotary Foundation Fellowship* offered to men and women between the ages of twenty and twenty-eight inclusive who hold a college or university degree and possess a good speaking knowledge of the language of the country in which they propose to study. The amount of the award varies according to the country of study and covers transportation, maintenance, tuition fees, books, etc. for one academic year. Closing date, November 1. Address correspondence to the applicant's local Rotary Club.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE: *Janet Watson Scholarship* for Final Honour School or Research Degree course at Oxford University. Available to women graduates of an approved university. The awards of from £85 to £100 are available for two or three year periods. Appointments are

made when the scholarship is vacant. Address correspondence to The Principal, Somerville College, Oxford, England.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT: *Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations (Buenos Aires Convention) Program* providing for the annual exchange of two graduate students between each of the participating countries. In addition to the United States, participating countries are Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela. Competitions open in the spring and close in October. Address correspondence to the U.S. Student Department, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York.

Fulbright Awards for Graduate Students for study in Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom and colonial dependencies. Applications may be made through the Fulbright advisor at the applicant's institution or through the U.S. Student Program, Institute of International Education, 1 East 67th Street, New York 21, New York.

Fulbright Postdoctoral Awards for teaching or postdoctoral research in countries with Fulbright agreements (see above). Grants, made in foreign currencies and not convertible into dollars, may approximate \$5,000 plus (in many cases) round-trip transportation, cost-of-living allowance for dependents, allowance for equipment, secretarial assistance, etc. Most grants are for one academic year although there is a minimum of six months for some few research awards. Address correspondence to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.

Grants for Lecturing Abroad at institutions of higher education in countries not now participating in the program under the Fulbright Act. It is expected that these countries will include Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Israel, Korea, Mexico, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, and that the institutions will request lecturers chiefly in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences for the full academic year and for shorter terms. Grants will be paid partly in dollars and partly in currencies of the participating countries from their contributions to the support of the program. These grants normally include a maintenance allowance and transportation for the grantee. (Transportation will not be provided for dependents.) In anticipation of future requests for nomination of scholars for these awards, the Conference Board Committee is maintaining a register of American professors who are interested in lecturing abroad. Address correspondence

to the Conference Board Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Foreign Teaching Grants offered to qualified persons who will serve in Binational Centers in the other American republics, Turkey, Iran, Burma, and Thailand as teachers of English as a foreign language. These grants are limited in number and amount to between \$3,000 and \$3,500 per year in addition to an annual allowance of from \$1,000 to \$4,000 and transportation. Persons qualified as Directors of Courses receive grants of from \$3,500 to \$4,500 and Binational Center Administrators receive \$4,500 and \$6,000 per annum. Address correspondence to Program Staffing and Training Section, Information Center Service, U. S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

The Conference on Oriental-Western Literary Relations

THE Conference on Oriental-Western Literary and Cultural Relations of the Modern Language Association of America was held at Indiana University, June 28-July 2. The Conference was designed to provide material on Oriental literature of interest to the modern language scholar and teacher. Four sessions were devoted to poetics, four to modern Oriental literature, and three to discussions of practical problems. There were, in addition, public lectures by Achilles Fang and William Empson, the latter scheduled by the Indiana School of Letters, and two philosophy lectures by Y. P. Mei in the Mahlon Powell Lecture Series.

John W. Ashton, Vice-President and Dean and Director of Student and Educational Services of Indiana University, presided over the Conference; Horst Frenz, Chairman of the university's Comparative Literature Department, and G. L. Anderson, University of Maryland, were directors. In his opening remarks Mr. Anderson explained the genesis of the Conference as follows:

"We now have, in the Modern Language Association, a Conference Group on Oriental-Western Literary Relations. The purpose of this group is to expedite the exchange of ideas between Orientalists and modern language scholars while interfering as little as possible with the normal machinery of learned societies. Nothing illustrates better what the function of this group should be than the 1953 Comparative Literature Section at the MLA and this present Conference on Oriental-Western Relations. In the first instance, Mr. Frenz, the chairman of the Comparative Literature Section, asked the group's help in preparing a program on the Orient and the group through its reports gave the program some publicity. This present Conference is the idea of Mr. Mortimer Graves of the American Council of Learned Societies. Mr. Frenz asserted Indiana's interest in such a conference and the 1953 meeting of the MLA discussion group was largely devoted to plans for it. . . .

The Conference has been financed by Indiana University, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Rockefeller Foundation. . . ."

The following papers were presented on poetics: "Chinese Poetics: Prosodic Elements in T'ang Poetry" (John L. Bishop, Harvard University), "Arabic Poetics" (G. E. von Grunebaum, University of Chicago), "Sanskrit Poetry and Sanskrit Poetics" (Daniel H. H. Ingalls, Harvard University), and "Japanese Poetics" (Richard N. McKinnon, University of Washington). There were also four papers on modern Oriental literature: "Tradition and

Experiment in Modern Chinese Literature" (Y-tsi Mei, Cambridge, Massachusetts), "Modern Arabic Literature" (Kermit Schoonover, Columbia University), "Modern Bengali Literature" (Buddhadeva Bose, Calcutta), and "The Old and New In Twentieth-Century Japanese Literature" (Joseph K. Yamagiwa, University of Michigan). Three discussion sessions were scheduled for the Conference: one on scholarship in Oriental-Western literary relations, one on translation, and one on teaching.

Summaries of these papers and of the statements read by participants on the discussion panels appear in *Literature East & West* (Summer, 1954), the newsletter of the Conference on Oriental-Western Literary Relations, upon which this brief account has been based. This newsletter "seeks to make accessible and to interpret scholarship in the field of Oriental studies to teachers, students, and librarians. It hopes to provide a medium by means of which the general student of literature can keep abreast of those developments in the field of Oriental studies which are of interest to him. It will report on meetings and circulate comments on papers read at them, review books with the general academic reader in mind, list available teachers, and make purchase recommendations to libraries, especially to libraries at institutions which do not have Oriental studies departments." The subscription price is \$1.00 per year (four issues), mimeographed. Subscriptions and all correspondence should be addressed to: *Literature East & West*, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

PENDING FEDERAL LEGISLATION IN THE FINE ARTS

Hearings were held in Washington on June 8 and 9 before a special subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, on bills relating to the establishment of a Federal Arts Commission and of a program of federal grants for the development of fine arts programs and projects. The testimony presented at these hearings, together with an appendix which includes statements, letters, and telegrams received subsequent to the close of the hearings, was published in July by the Government Printing Office as a book of 349 pages. The publication also contains articles and speeches relating to the cultural position of the United States which have a significance beyond the proposed legislation. Copies may be obtained from John O. Graham, Staff Director, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

The proposals contained in the relevant bills before the 83rd Congress were not new ones. In fact, a digest of similar bills contained in the record of the hearings indicates that legislation favoring the establishment of a council on art matters and encouraging the arts and sciences were first introduced in the 46th Congress (1877-1878) and has, in one form or another, been considered many times in the past seventy-five years. The more important

bills before the recent session were introduced by Charles Howell of New Jersey and proposed, among other things, the establishment of a National War Memorial Arts Commission. The functions of this Commission would include establishment, maintenance, and administration of a theater and opera house in Washington, D. C. Under this legislation the Commission would be directed to establish the following divisions: music; drama, poetry, and speech; ballet and other forms of dancing; literature, libraries, news writing and composing; architecture, landscape architecture, city and regional planning, and civic art and design; painting and sculpture, interior design and decorative printing, engraving, still photography, and other graphic and plastic arts; educational and artistic motion pictures; and educational and artistic radio and television.

The ACLS was represented at the hearings by William A. Parker. His testimony was based in part on discussions with specialists in the history and theory of creative arts. As did a number of other witnesses, Mr. Parker emphasized the importance of increased support to the arts as an element in the prestige of the United States throughout the world.

During the first part of August the most recent version of the earlier proposals was divided and revised and was submitted as two bills. One of these (H.R. 10189, introduced by Mr. Howell) would authorize grants to states by the Federal Government for part of the cost of developing local programs and projects in the fine arts. The other (H.R. 10223, introduced by Lee Metcalf of Montana), similar in form to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, would make possible the establishment of a commission for the arts. It is the hope of the sponsors of these bills that a greater number of legislators will be willing to support in the session of Congress beginning in January of 1955 additional proposals to increase the interest and activities of the Federal Government in the arts throughout this country in rural as well as in urban areas.

Notes

IN June 1954, James W. Johnson received his Ph.D. degree from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. The ACLS takes pride in his achievement since, so far as is known, he is the first of the ACLS First-year Graduate Fellows to have achieved this level. The original award was given him for study at Harvard during the 1949-1950 academic year. His undergraduate study was at Birmingham-Southern College where he majored in English literature. Mr. Johnson's Ph.D. dissertation was entitled *Scythia, Cato, and Corruption: Swift's Historical Concepts and Their Background*.

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Teaching Abroad, a classified listing of teaching and research staff from universities and equivalent institutions who have indicated an interest in taking up short- or long-term positions in countries other than their own, was published by UNESCO in March 1954. Each entry includes present rank, age, educational background, special field, language competence, and preferences as to the country or countries in which the candidate wishes to work. This publication was prepared as a supplement to No. 5 of the *Bulletin of the International Association of Universities*.

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The next meeting of the Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages will be held next April 1-2 at the Hotel New Yorker in New York. The host institution will be New York University. The growing importance of this Conference is indicated by the fact that it is now supported in large part by sixty universities, colleges, and schools in the New England and the Middle Atlantic states and was attended this year by eight hundred teachers of language. The organizers of the Conference are concerned with the betterment of the teaching of modern and classical languages and their successful maintenance in the curriculum at all levels, from elementary to graduate school.

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The American Folklore Society has announced the award of the first Jo Stafford Fellowship in American Folklore. The fellowship, amounting to \$300.00 and provided annually by Miss Jo Stafford for a meritorious project in American Folklore, was awarded this year to Ray B. Browne, University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Browne's project concerns Alabama super-

stitutions and other Alabama collections including folk songs, folk-tales, children's songs and games, etc. Judges were David A. Baerreis, A. Irving Hallowell, Herbert Halpert, Melville Jacobs, Thomas M. Pearce, and Wayland D. Hand (abstaining).

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The Editor of *The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism* (Thomas Munro) has reported correspondence with leaders in aesthetics in various European countries with regard to the possibility of organizing an International Congress for Aesthetics to take place in Europe some time in 1956, 1957, or 1958. The first such congress was held in Germany in 1913 under the leadership of Max Dessoir. The latest was held in Paris in 1937 under the chairmanship of Victor Basch, first professor of aesthetics at the Sorbonne.

Cooperating in tentative plans for a new Congress twenty years later are Etienne Souriau, now professor of aesthetics at the Sorbonne; Charles Perelman, Secretary of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies; Herbert W. Schneider of the Philosophy Section of UNESCO in Paris; Gillo Dorfles, editor of *Aut Aut* in Milan, Italy; Lucien Rudrauf and Henri Veinstein of the French Society for Aesthetics, and others.

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The Association of Research Libraries has approved a program for making promptly and inexpensively available all doctoral dissertations currently accepted by colleges and universities in the United States. Forty-three institutions are now publishing all or part of their dissertations under this plan. Various levels of participation are possible, and each participating university makes its own decision as to whether the university or the student pays the fee. Any institution granting doctorate degrees may participate in the plan. Further information may be obtained from Eugene B. Power, University Microfilms, 313 N. First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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The Rutgers Lincoln Prize of \$1,000, to be offered annually for the best manuscript on Lincoln or in the Lincoln field, has been announced by the Rutgers University Press. The winning manuscript will be published jointly by the Abraham Lincoln Association and Rutgers Press, and the award will be divided equally between an outright grant and an advance against royalties. The purpose of the Lincoln Prize is not merely to stimulate continuing work in this field but is also to find books worthy of the centennial significance of the years from 1954-1965. Manuscripts must be submitted before October 1 of the year in which they are to be considered. Authors or agents are invited to write to Rutgers University Press for further details before submitting any manuscript.

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ISIS, the journal of the History of Science Society, has published a communication describing the first joint meeting of four groups of historians of science of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands on April 23-25, 1954. The groups were the Comité Belge d'Histoire des Sciences; the Genootschap voor Geschiedenis der Geneeskunde, Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen; the Groupe Luxembourgeois d'Historiens des Sciences; and the Kring voor der Geschiedenis der Pharmacie in Benelux. About eighty members of the four societies took part in the discussions, conducted in French and Dutch, and some eighteen papers were read. A number of instruments were demonstrated. The purpose of this gathering was to determine whether to hold regular meetings to promote the history of science. The advantages of thus establishing personal contacts among experts and in affording collaborate possibilities were amply demonstrated, and it was decided that such meetings are to be held at intervals, perhaps every three years, the several countries serving in turn as host to the others.

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The University of Hawaii, the University of California, and the University of Chicago sponsored a conference on Race Relations in World Perspective held in Honolulu from June 28 to July 23, 1954. Support for the conference was provided from the Ford Foundation and the McInerney Foundation of Honolulu. Planning was in the hands of Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago, Herbert Blumer of the University of California, and Andrew Lind of the University of Hawaii.

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The second issue of the *Ethno-Musicology Newsletter* was distributed in August. This newsletter is designed to provide a vehicle for the exchange of ideas and opinions, news and information among the members of this field of study. The mailing list of the August issue totaled 364 persons and institutions—227 in the United States and 137 in other countries. The issue contains a bibliography of Erich Moritz von Hornbostel whose research and writing laid the foundation for comparative musicology. All correspondence concerning the *Ethno-Musicology Newsletter* should be addressed to Alan P. Merriam, 1330 Martha Washington Drive, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin.

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The Summer 1954 issue of the *Underwood News* contains a story on a special typewriter built by the Underwood Corporation for use in connection with the ACLS Program in Oriental Languages. This typewriter is for use in writing Vietnamese and was developed in collaboration with Laurence C. Thompson of Yale University, who has been working on an elementary textbook and selected readings for Vietnamese under the ACLS program.

Development of the forty-six typebar keyboard was difficult because of the

many accents required in putting Vietnamese on paper. According to the story, there are fourteen variations of the letter A.

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UNESCO *Features* reports that the Margaret Wrong Memorial Fund is offering its annual prize of £20 this year for an original unpublished work by an African author on the history, folklore, or some other aspect of Africa south of the Sahara. The manuscripts must be written in either English, French, Portuguese, or Afrikaans and should be addressed before December 31, 1954 to the Margaret Wrong Prize, c/o M. Snow, Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1.

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The United States National Commission for UNESCO has announced that arrangements have been made to sell the UNESCO *Courier* on news stands in a number of selected cities in the United States for a three-months trial period. If enough interest is demonstrated, the *Courier* may be made available as a permanent sales item throughout the United States. Cities in which the *Courier* is presently available on news stands are: Ann Arbor, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Evanston, Hartford, Newark, New Haven, New York, Pittsburgh, Providence, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

The June 1954 issue of *Studium Generale* (Heidelberg and Berlin) contained the following articles: Die Technik und die reine Kunst (M. Thiel), Instinktmechanismen im menschlichen Nahrungsverhalten (J. Hirschmann), Natur im Blickfeld der Philosophie und Theologie (H. Robbers), Physik und Natur (H. R. Woltjer), Natur und Technik (P. Koessler), Grundlage und Problem des heutigen Naturschutzes (W. Englehardt), and Geschichtsphilosophische Betrachtungen über das moderne Japan (S. Ohe). The July 1954 issue listed the following contents: Bedenken eines Philologen (W. Bulst), Bemerkungen zum Problem der philosophischen Interpretation in bezug auf das Verhältnis von Philosophie und Wissenschaft (K. Rossmann), Die Interpretation der literarischen Formensprache (P. Böckmann), Analyse und Synthese und die Funktion der Norm (W. Flemming), Möglichkeiten und Grenzen philosophischer Interpretation von Dichtung (E. Buddeberg), Interpretation im Recht (J. Esser), Juristische Interpretation (K. Zweigert), Anschaulichkeit und Abstraktion in der pathologisch-anatomischen Forschung (J. Meyer-Arendt).

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Anaqueles (Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional) from San Salvador lists three main articles in its issue covering the period from May 1952 to April 1953 (Vol. V, No. 3): Aldous Huxley (Alberto Quinteros h.), Significacion Artistica del Libro (Luis Gallegos Valdés), and El Tiempo Estetico de Priestley (Hugo Lindo).

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America Indigena is a quarterly publication of the Inter-American Indian Institute and is published in Mexico, D. F. The Institute was established by the First Inter-American Conference on Indian Life (1940) and is supported by quotas from governments ratifying the basic Convention. "It serves as a clearing house for information on Indians and on methods of improving their social and economic conditions, and initiates, directs, and coordinates studies applicable to the solution of Indian problems or contributing to a better knowledge of Indian life." The July 1954 issue (Vol. XIV, No. 3), for example, contains four articles: Navaho Housing in Transition (Marc-Adéland Tremblay, John Collier, Jr., and Tom T. Sasaki), Notas históricas sobre el origen de la Oncocercosis en América (Francisco Ruiz Reyes), O estudo do Índio brasileiro ontem e hoje (Egon Schaden) and Panorama de la educación rural en los países andinos (Emilio Vázques). Each article is preceded by a brief summary.

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Swedish scholarship is represented by *Research Work*, published in Stockholm under the editorship of Almqvist & Wiksell, book publishers. The leading article in the current issue (Number 20, June 1954) is entitled "Current Trends in Greek Studies in Sweden." In addition, the pamphlet contains a listing of serial publications of the Royal Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities and notes on recent Swedish books.

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Two issues of the *Bulletin* of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology of National Taiwan University (Formosa) have been received. No. 1 (May 1953) contains an article "A Preliminary Study of the Age Grade System of Ami Tribe on the Eastern Coast of Taiwan" by Wei Hwei-lin, field notes (Preliminary Report of Field Works Among the Nanshih Group of Ami Tribe, Hwalian—Ling Shun-sheng—and Short Report on the Excavation of Ta-Ma-Lin Site, Nantou—Shih Chang-ju), illustrated descriptions of Department holdings, book reviews, and a bibliography of books and articles relating to the archaeology of Taiwan. No. 2 (November 1953) contains an article "The Headhunting Ceremony of the Wa Tribe and that of the Formosan Aborigines" by Ling Shun-sheng, field notes (Short Report on the Archaeological Survey of Hung-Mau-Kang Site and Others on the Coast of Taiwan—Shih Chang-ju and Sung Wen-hsun—and Preliminary

Report of the Ethnological Field-works in Budai of the Rukai, Pingtung-Chen Chi-lu), additional illustrated descriptions of Department holdings, book reviews, and a further bibliography of books and articles relating to the archaeology of Taiwan.

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Clavileño (Revista de la Asociacion Internacional de Hispanismo) for March-April 1954 has five principal articles: Filósofos sin sistema (Eugenio D'Ors), Federico Schlegel (J. J. A. Bertrand), Federico García Lorca y sus orígenes dramáticos (Guillermo de Torre), El culto de Carlomagno en Gerona (Jose Antonio Maravall), and Nuevos estudios en torno a Gracián (Gonzalo Sobejano).

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